THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Sixteenth Day - Interesting Proceeding Choir Music-Smoke-Marriage and Di-vorce-Trials of Presbyters.

The sixteenth day of the Convention opened yes terday at nine A. M., with the usual morning service for the day, Rev. Dr. Edward P. Berkley, of Missouri, and Rev. Dr. Charles Reynolds, of Kansas, officiating. Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, pronounced the

Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, from the Committee on Cauons, reported adversely upon the amendment to canon five, title three. The suggestion of the Rhode Island delegate was that in line fourteen, after the words "ecclesiastical authority," the following words should be inserted:—"The consent to such for-mation or establishment shall be considered as granted unless refused within three months after the ecclesiastical authority has been duly notified of the intention of the formation of the parish." Dr. Haight said that the Committee on Canons did not

Haight said that the Committee on Canons did not think it advisable to deviate from the present relative requiring expressed consent from the ecclesiastical authority. The action of the committee was on motion approved.

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE.

The same gentleman also reported the following and, on his own motion, it was ordered to lie on the table, as it was expected that the bishops had also acted on the subject and would soon communicate their action to the House:—

Canon.—No minister of this Church shall solemnize mar-

acted on the subject and would soon communicate their action to the House:—

Canon.—No minister of this Church shall actemize marriage in any case between any parties where there is a mand or wife of either party still living, save only in the case of divorce for the cause of adultery.

CHOIR MUSIC—HIGH CHURCH AGAINST LOW CHURCH.

Mr. Peter E. Dewitt, of Michigan, a lay deputy, submitted a series of resolutions in regard to choir music for the next convention three years' hence, complaining bitterly of the music he had heard in some of the churches in the city, reminding him more of the opera house than the house of God. Several gentlemen took up the matter for debate, when the mover withdrew his resolutions. As a matter of record the resolutions as offered are here inserted:—

P. Resolved, That the thanks of the House are due and are hereby tendered to the clergymen who have officiated as a choir at the services of the Convention.

Resolved, That the occlesiastical authorities of the diocess, in which the next General Convention is to be held, be respectfully requested to make preparation for a similar style of music at the opening services and through the session.

1. By entrusting to some suitable person or committee the duty of gathering such a choir, and providing for their necessary practice.

2. By ha ling printed, for the use of the House, the Can-

1. By entrusting to some suitable person or committee the suly of gathering such a choir, and providing for their necessary of gathering such a choir, and providing for their necessary of the sulphing printed, for the use of the House, the Canteles for morning and evening prayer, pointed for chanting.

A REFECTED ADDRESS.

Mr. George F. Houghton, of Virginia, proposed that Rev. William Chauncey Langton, member of the Italian Reform Committee, address the Convention for twenty minutes; but Mr. Hamilton Fish, of New York, objected, and the resoution was withdrawn.

CONSECRATED GHORCHES.

Mr. J. B. Doe, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution that the future meeting of the General Convention be not held in a consecrated church. He said he thought a body which might give vent to its enthusiasm should meet somewhere else than in a church. Rev. Dr. Rylance, of Illinois, thought there should be a special building in the nature of a chapler house, and suggested that the great future metropolis, Chi. cago, would be the most suitable location. Mr. Ruggles, of New York, thought that if a consecrated house was too good for the Convention, they would never sink to meet in a desecrated house. The matter then was allowed to drop.

Mr. William Welsh, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee of Arangements, took occasion to remark that tobacco was used so freely by both lay and clerical delegates in this church that not only the rector but the owners complained of it. The matter might attract very little notice in other parts of the country, but it did in this city. Mr. S.B. Ruggles, of snew York, deprecated the Convention degrading itself before the public by the indiscreet remarks of certain of its members. The entire subject was eventually tabled.

marks of certain of its memoers. The entire stoject was eventually tabled.

EXPENSES.

The Committee on Expenses reported in favor of increasing the tax on dioceses for the purposes of the Convention from two dollars per minister to three dollars. They also authorized the payment of \$750 to the Secretary of the House of Bishops and \$250 to the Secretary of the House of Bishops and \$250 to the Secretary of the House of Ciercial and Lay Depusies, which was adopted mem. con.

CONSECRATED CEURCHES AGAIN.

The proposed canon prohibiting the conversion of consecrated churches to secular uses at any time after the consecration was again taken up, and after considerable discussion was again tabled.

Rev. Dr. Hubbard protested against the action of the House yesterday in tabling the report from the Committee on the Prayer Book, but several gentlemen corrected him, and the President stated that the report was not tabled, but simply withdrawn by the chairman of the committee.

the chairman of the committee.

CONCLUDING SERVICES.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Rylance, of Illinois, a committee of two was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the House of Bishops in relation to the concluding services of the Convention.

PRINTING THE JOURNAL.

On motion of S. R. Ruggies, 5,000 copies of the journal were ordered to be printed.

ALTERATIONS IN PRAYER BOOK.

Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Committee on Canons, reported in favor of using the altered stereotyped piates in bringing out any future edition of the standard prayer book, but adding notes stating the changes made and pointing out the interpolations.

TRIAL OF MINISTERS.

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The Rev. Dr. Dwight, from the Committee on anons, reported certain amendments in Canon No.

Canons, reported certain amendments in canon so, a title No. 2, prescribing the offences for which preshyters should be tried. The new canon is a verbatim transcript of the like canon in relation to the trial of bishops. Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, moved to make one of the triable offences "continuacy to ecclesiastical authority after censure or admonition." He thought that it would be a very good thing to have the priests tried for contumacy. Rev. Dr. Haight—I have no doubt of it. (Laughter.) The amendment was not accepted, and on motion of Rev. Dr. Haight the matter was laid upon the table for future action. The offences named in this proposed canon are classified as follows:—

Reser minister of the Church shall be liable to presentment

Canon are classified as follows:—
Every minister of the Church shall be liable to presentment and trial on charges for the following offences, viz:—

1. Orime or immorality.

2. Bolding and teaching publicly or privately and artvisedly any doctrine contrary to that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

3. Violation of the constitution or canons of the General Corrention. Convention.
4. Violation of the constitution or canons of the diocese to

show the bing found guity he small be admonshed, suspended or degraded according to the canons of the diocear in which the trial takes place until otherwise provided for by the timeral Convention.

Latter in the day this subject was taken up and debated at length. Rev. A. Augustus Marpie opened against it, partucularly against the second clause in the enumeration of offences. He feared that grievous trouble would result to the Church; that it amounts to multiplying offences and would prove a "grievous mistake," as it would introduce great and "grievous" periis into the Church. Rev. Dr. Gadden, of South Carolina, moved to have the proposed canon laid on the table and printed, but being made aware that the substance of the canon was already part of canon mine, title two, he withdrew his motion. Spirited debate arcse as to what would constitute heretical or heterodox doctrines, and some sharp controversies were had as to the range of meaning of the words "views," "opinions," "doctrines," "dogmas." Bev. Dr. Richard S. Mason, of North Carolina, referred to the case of a minister who preached opinions contrary to the doctrine of atomement and inquired whether that would be considered heretical? How is it to be determined? By the creeds? The Nicene or Apostolic? How is it with the first four or six general councils of the early Church, in which the death of the Saviour was beld to be a propiliatory sucrifice? How with the book of Archbishop Magee, of Dublin, on atonement? Rev. Dr. Gadden reminded the House that some more stringent control for the government of the ministry was required, and he favored the adoption of the new canon. He had himself seen ministers of the Church attend theatrical exhibitions which were a disgrace to the community—the reverse of Bishops announced the passage by them of the following, to be canon thriteen, title two, on marriage and divorce.

Marriade and engaged in silent devotion.

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Marriade and the canon p

one-tenth part of the marriages is of persons who have been divorced from a husband or wife. Strong arguments were made against the common practice of fiberal divorces, and a clerical deputy from North Carolina denounced divorce as a sin before God and man, which will call upon this land the direst vengance of heaven. The subject was disposed of by being referred to the Committee on Canons, to report on Monday next.

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CLERICAL SUPFORT—ADJOURNMENT.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee of Laymen on the subject of devising measures for the better support of the clergy:—

George N. Gordon, Alabama; D. S. Turner, California; Origen S. Seymour, Connecticut; James Brown, Delaware; Baniel S. Ookkey, Profila; E. D. Moore, Georgia; Samuel H. Treat, Hilmois John S. Krwin, Indiana; George Greene, Iowa; C. C. Prodia, E. Amaa; J. W. Stevenson, Kentucky; George S. Laeer, Lonistans; Robert H. Gardiner, Mañe; P. W. Laeer, Lonistans; Robert H. Gardiner, Mañe; P. W. Baniel, C. Trowbridge, Balfour, Mississippi; George H. Gill, Mississippi; George H. Gil

And thereupon at a quarter-past three o'clock the House adjourned to Monday morning at nine.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Progress of Christianity.

The past has been a rather exciting week in reli gious matters in this city. The National Episcopal Convention has been in full blast, and shows no signs of abatement in interest and feeling. It may continue in session for a number of days to come, but the amount of practical good it may accomplish is in any event entirely problematical. A number of other ecclesiastical meetings have been held, full reports of which have appeared in our columns. As a relione feature in common, however widely they differ in others. Each seems desirous to draw others into its own association. The Unitarians made a platform so broad that whoever wishes to do good may come in with them, whether Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian. The Episcopalians are looking away to the East and devising ways and means to unite the Greeks, and perhaps the Romans also, with the Anglican communion. The Presbyterians are com-ing together from the various points of divergence ing together from the various points of divergence to which they have been driven, and all the signs indicate that the day of their reunion is not far distant. The Pope of Rome has issued a letter to the Greeks and Protestants, asking them to come into his fold and submit to the despoism which he now wields over so large a part of the nominally Christian world. These are remarkable facts. They declare the universal sentiment of the religious mind of the age. Its longings are toward a greater external unity—an organic unity of those holding the same faith and willing to obey the same order. That the Church of Christ will in this sense be one at present, there is no special ground to believe. But with the increase of knowledge and plety, the watchmen will more and more see eye to eye, and the Church will concentrate her energies for the final conflict with sin and Satan before the victory that establishes the universal empire of the Prince of Peace. The tendencies are in two directions—the Papal and the Protestant forces are drawing asunder, and a sifting process in each is going on. In the Roman Catholic Church there are hundreds of priests and thousands of people inquiring the way to the truth and the life of faith in Christ. In the Protestant Church there are hundreds of ministers and thousands of people who are linquiring the way to the truth and the life of faith in Christ. In the Protestant Church there are hundreds of ministers and thousands of people who are linquiring the way to the truth and the life of faith in Christ. In the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Illinois has dropped the title of "Protestant Episcopal Church" from its printed minutes.

The Mount Auburn Presbyterian church, in the suburbs of Cincinnati, was organized on the 13th inst., by a committee of the Presbytery of Cincinnatiol old school). Sixty-eight persons from the Second, Central, Third and Seventh Presbyterian churches of the city and other churches were constituted a church.

church.
There are in Yonkers over 150 families of Protestant Germans who have never till now in this country enjoyed regularly established means of grace. Massionary work has been performed among them for the past eight years, and occasional preaching services have been held. The labors of Rev. Mr. Boockelin, three years ago, were especially encess. them for the past eight years, and occasional preaching services have been held. The labors of Rev. Mr. Boeckelin, three years ago, were especially successful, but his departure as a missionary to Africa, under the Presbyterian Board, prevented the formation of a church at that time. Since then, however, the work has been carried forward, and last month a new German church was organized in Yonkers by a committee from the Second Presbytery of New York. By invitation Rev. B. Krueri, of New York, preached the sermon in German.

A few weeks ago we noticed the gathering of a church at Milton, Kansas, by Rev. James Lewis, of the last class in Union Seminary. Mr. Lewis and his classmate, Rev. Charles H. McCleery, on the 20th ult. organized at Chetopa in the same State, a Presbyterian church. Presbyterian churches have also lately been organized near Irondale, Mo. and in Rutherford county, Tenn.

We notice accounts of the recent recognition of eight Baptist churches. A council met at Dresden, Mo., last month, and after recognizing a small Baptist society ordaned to the ministry and installed to the pastorate Mr. L. W. Whipple. At Dawn, in the same State, a Welsh Baptist society has been recognized. Churches of this order have also been formed in Lowell, Kansas; Nowell and Ganges, Mich.; Logan, Iowa, and Shelqville and Watseka, Ill.

EThirty persons have been added to the Baptist

III.

Thirty persons have been added to the Baptist church in Pitteford, Va., as the result of a revival recently experienced there.

The Genesee Conference commenced its sessions in Buffalo a fortnight ago. In the Buffalo district revivals have been enjoyed at Aurora, Wales, Marilla vivais have been enjoyed at Aurora, Wales, Maril and Bennington, and new church edifices have been erected at Akron, Concord and Buffalo, and parso ages purchased for the Eden and North Evaicharges. In Niagara district Lyndouville has a ne \$10,000 church, and improvements and repairs an noted at West Barre, Eagle Harbor, Wilson and corner stone laid at Niagara Falls on the 13th, o which occasion the congregation were obliged its lake refuge from the value in the Practice of the control of the congregation were obliged in the results. which occasion the congregation were obliged to take refuge from the rain in the Presbyterian church, but nevertheless Dr. Eddy, "the great dedicator," raised about \$2,000. Genesee district has eighteen charges, with twenty pastors, and thirty-two churches and sixteen parsonages. Revival infuences have been felt the past year at Cariton, Kendall, Albion, Parma, Church-ville, Bergen, Le Roy and Alabama. Batavia has a \$25,000 church in course of erection, and at Charendon and Elba repairs have been made and at Kendall and the past years of erection, and at Charendon and Elba repairs have been made and at Kendall and pastonages. Churches have been my district has mineteen charges, thirty-two church edifices, twelve parsonages. Churches have been improved at Warsaw, Wyoming, Casilie and Gainesville. In some of the charges there have been powerful revivals. Olean district has been prospered. The churches at Rushford, East Otto, Waverley and Black Creek have undergone repairs. At Gowanda a parsonage has been secured by private liberality and mostly furnished at an expense of £2,800.

If was resolved to lay the Chicago plan of representation fully before the congregations for their action. A pleasant exchange of courtesies took place between this Conference and the General Conference of the Free Will Baptasts, in session at Burfalo at the same time.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh and family left Brechin October 3 for New York via Liverpool, and they october 3 for New York via Liverpool, and they handed at this port on Tuesday morning last and left immediately for Princeton. Dr. McCosh's inauguration as President of Princeton College is appointed to take place on October 27, at noon. Drs. Hodge, Stearns, Maclean, Musgrave and Bishop McIlvane, Senator Stockton, Governor Pollock and Chancellor Zabriskie, will take part in the exercises. Dr. McCosh has notlined the authorities of the College that the subject of his inaugural address will be, "Discussions as to Academic Teaching in Europe," in the evening he will hold a levée at his house, to receive and become "acquainted with the graduates and friends of the college. A larewell entertainment was given to him at Brechin. Referring to his speech on that occasion, the Dundee Advertises asys:—"We commend the attention of thoughtful men generally to Dr. McCosh's noble speech, which is full of that vigorous thought and enlightened morality which are characteristic of the great writer on Christian theology and doctrine. It is a tribute to the mother country that Amorica should seek teachers of eminence from us, though it is not to our credit that we should allow a man like Dr. McCosh to leave us. It must be extremely gratifying to Dr. McCosh and his friends that he has been appointed not to a mere professorship but to the principalship of one of the most important of American universities. The sentiments with which he proceeds to the country of his adoption are such as we hope he may long live to disseminate among the youth of that great nation." landed at this port on Tuesday morning last and left

The Mormon Conference—Speech by Brigham Young.

The General Conference of the Latter Day Saints, held in Sait Lake City, adjourned on the 5th instant until the 5th of April next. Prior to adjournment President Young made a few timely remarks. He spoke on the Descret Alphabet, remarking that school books in that letter will be distributed throughout the Territory. It will be an advantage to all the people, especially to foreigners, in their endeavors to out the Territory. It will be an advantage to all the people, especially to foreigners, in their endeavors to acquire the English language. He here gave examples of some of the discrepancies in the present orthography of our language. President Young spoke regarding the efforts of the relief societies. He admired the home-made hats, trimmed with straw, of many of the sisters at the Conference. He wished the sisters of experience to teach the younger ones, and correct their judgments, and educate them to desire that which is comely and useful. He wished his children to be taught correct ianguage, and to abandon all uncouth and vulgar expressions. He would like to urge the necessity of teaching our children good language, good manners and especially the truth. Teach them the detrines of the sacred books we have in our possession, that their minds may be rich in sacred fore. President Young said—"We wish to introduce home manufactures, that our wives and daugh-

ters may be industrious. If it is the duty of our fathers and husbands to produce the flour and meal, it is the duty of our-families not to waste it. If it is the men's duty to buy cloth for their families, it is not the duty of the family to drag them in the dust, and produce a missance that cannot be borne by a civilized community. Ladles, do not be extravagant. If we ask you to make your dresses a little shorter, do not cut them so short that you expose the top of your stockings. Dress neatly and in a comely way, and in a manner that will be considered strictly chaste. We wish you to remember and fashion after these counsels. Go to work, you hadies, and make silk. I am now building a house that will accommodate more than a million worms. I shall have this silk manufactured by some persons who know how to do it. We are going to cut off the foolish trade we have induiged in and maintain ourselves in every necessity of life. I want the mechanics to be so honest that their services will be desired by every great and important commercial, freighting and mechanical company within our borders."

The Salt Lake relegraph says the late conference was one of the most important and spirited that has been held for many years.

Important Ecclesinstical Discourse on the

Important Ecclesinstical Discourse on the Pope's Council and On Established

The London Telegraph gives a report of a sermot preached at St. Mary's pro-cathedral, Moorfields, London, by Dr. Manning, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, in relation to the day of supplication for the Pope's General Council. Preaching from the text. "Of his kingdom there shall be no end," he said the intention of the Pope in calling the council is to make intercession for the whole Church as spread throughout the world in all its branches and for the extirpation of heresy-that bitter, serpentine heresy with which the intellect of the world would taint the belief in the religion of God. Another intention is to allay schism. One more intention of the head of that great council—Scorned as it may be by the proud intellects of men—is to interpret the will of God on earth, and, disbelieve it as men will, it will leave its mark upon the history of mankind; it will form an epoch in a century of revolution; and more than this, it will paralyze the spirit of heresy. After a lengthened exposition in reference to these points Dr. Manning said:—Whenever kings and princes—as in Russia at this moment, as in Constantinople of old and in Sweden and Denmark now—wherever kings and princes have interfered in matters of religion there immediate despotism has been the result. Such was for ceniuries going on in our own country. It is possible to be a pontiff and also to be a first but it is impressible to be a pontiff and also to be a first but it is impressible to be a with which the intellect of the world would taint the kings and princes have interfered in matters of religion there immediate despotism has been the result. Such was for centuries going on in our own country. It is possible to be a pontiff and also to be a king, but it is impossible to be a king and to be a pontiff without introducing despotism. And here let me allude to what is called establishment. The Catholic Church all alike refuse establishment. The Catholic Church will be treated as a monument of God on earth, and will accept its relation with civil powers; but to be established, never. It is degrading to the mind, the heart and the spirit os admit that a work of this nature is dependent on a superior power and cannot stand alone. What is the meaning of Church establishment? It means a Church which rests for its support on the Crown or the Legislature; the Crown may make laws even as to its ritual, discipline and doctrines; a Church from whose judgment even in spiritual things there is appeal to civil power. It is bondage, not establishment; and in the whole canon law of the Catholic Church there can be found no words equivalent to the words "Established Church." It was an invention of Henry the Eighth. It was a formula of the tyranny which arose when the spiritual and civil power were in one hand. The English people have extricated themselves from the confusion of things. It is not the English people that are established by authority. The English people never rejected the Catholic Church. They were deprived of it by the tyranny of royalty and the corruption of a Court—they who plundered themselves from the confusion of things. It is not the English people that are established by authority. The English people never rejected the Catholic Church in the working men, and it hink that apart from the prejudice and perversion which have been among the working men, and it hink that apart from the prejudice and perversion which have been introduced into their minds there does not exist in the noble and large-hearted people of this country any opposition to that Cnu been for three hundred years upon its trial, and in that trial has lost the people of England. Half the people of England had tried it and found it wanting. The next generation will put the Church of England on its trial and will give its verdict. Even in our day we see changes which we could not have thought of ten years ago. Rome is a source of fatth and maintains the principles of order in every civilized State in the world. Now the pastors of the world are to assemble together to see what are the spiritual necessities of the Church, and also to see what the Church can do to heal the running sores of human society, tainted, polluted, and plague-stricken as it is. This great Council will leave its mark on the Christian world. Plus IX. has invited all Protestants—has invited all those who are not Catholic. In words of love and charity he has called on them as his children. I am confident, said Dr. Manning, in concluding, that the loving words of the Holy Pather will strike at the root of many an error, and will draw towards him the people of this country. He reminded them that rebellion and anarchy are sins against God, and therefore urged them that, while they should endeavor to persuade and convince others, they should work with all charity, and having the perfect light work with all charity, and having the perfect light is obstructed. As there is so much copying and searching of important degral proceedings in comparatively respectable.

The Revolutionary Spirit Against the Most

High.

A Roman correspondent, in a letter of the 28th September, says the Cardinal Vicar, by order of the Pope, has issued two *inviti sagri* to the approaching festivals of St. Michael the Archangel and the Virgin of the Rosary, which, in recommending preparation for the solemnities, call the attention of the devout tains the following passage:-"Since the struggle of the revolutionary spirit against the Most High tains the following passage:—"Since the struggle of the revolutionary spirit against the Most High grows fiercer—since hell renews all its dark efforts against the maintenance of the divine jurisdiction, the practice of a pious preparation for the festival of the Holy Archangel should become more universal and more solemn." The mandate for the Virgin of the Rosary refers to the passing time in these words:—"At other times, oh Romans, it has been our custom to invite you to honor the Virgin of the Rosary, in reminding you of the numerous victories obtained by her intercession for the Christian arms. This year we are not only drawn to the celebration of the Rosary by historic memories, but we are called to it by the duty imposed upon us by the prodigious events of last October, which saved your country, the city of Mary, from attacks and from revolution, from ruin and massacre, contemplated by her enemies. The findels, whom the Virgin then dispersed and put to night, are again a cause of disquiet to the Vicar of hier divine Son, and a new danger to his people, and we must pray that these disturbers of the Church and the world shall be vanquished and suppressed, and kept far from the waits of holy Jerusalem. Oh' that the commemoration of our miraculous deliverance may never cease, and if the implous continue their threats and violence may your reliance on the power and love of Mary be equally enduring. If we invoke her Rosary, she also will continue to extend to us her protection." The Pope attaches great indulgences to the triduum prescribed by the Cardinal Vicar.

Religious Notes.

The new Catholic church of White Plains, lately placed under the pastoral charge of the Rev. John McEvoy, will be solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, on Sun-day. November 1, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. The Archbishop will preach the dedica-tion sermon. A special train will leave Forty-second street and Fourth avenue on that morning for White Plains at eight o'clock, returning to New York at

half-past four in the afternoon.

The Hebrew Leader, a long established organ of our Hebrew population, published by Rev. Dr. Bondi, has increased its size to a ten page weekly and Mr. Solomon, a known writer of force in Hebrey literature, has become associated with its editorial department, all of which is a good sign of success. department, all of which is a good sign of success. The Christian public are cautioned against paying money to irresponsible persons on account of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions.

The Christian Standard (Campbellite), now published in Cleveland, Ohio, will, after the list of January next, be transferred to Alliance, in the same State, the editor having accepted the Presidency of Alliance College.

A public meeting to return thanks for the overthrow of Romish and Bourbon despotisms in Spain and to concert measures to fill the land with the Gospel is to be held this evening in the Collegiate Reformed church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-night atreet.

Reformed church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-night acreet.

The new Church of the Good Shepherd, built by Mrs. Colt, near the pistol establishment of her late husband, at Hartford, Conn., will be ready for consecration at Christmas. It has cost \$150,000.

The Lake George Baptist Association at its recent meeting held at Warrensburg, N. Y., passed resolutions in opposition to all secret oath bound societies, and expressed a strong disapproval of the pompous and unseemly titles applied to the officers of some of these associations—such as Worshipful Master, Grand High Priest, and various others.

The Boston Transfer of the Ilis instant says:—

Religious services were held on board the bark Pearl, at Union wharf, yesterday morning, prior to the departure of Rev.E. M. Clark and wife for Assam, and Mrs. Thomas Simonds for the home of her hus-

band, who is a missionary in Prome. Mr. Clark is to take charge of the printing department at Assam. Mrs. Simonds has been in this country three years regaining her health. Her husband has been a missionary in Burmal thirty years. The services were attended by tweny-five or thirty persons, and were opened with the hymn, "Yes, my dear land, I love thee," followed by prayer by Rev. Mr. Vassa, of Lynn, and reading of selections from the Scriptures by Rev. J. G. Warren, one of the secretaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union, who also made an address to the departing friends, which was responded to feelingly by Mr. Clark. Prayer was offered by Rev. IP. Buttler, of the Methodist Episcopal church, a hymn was sung and the benediction by Rev. Dr. Warren glosed the ceremonies.

The Society of Jesus,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Though the well informed portion of the country is beginning to lave correct views about anything which is Catholic, yet there still exists within the pale of the Catholic Church a small body of men, "the Jesuits," of whom many continue to entertain wrong ideas. When their name is mentioned some take them to be some strange beings whom, indeed, they do not know, but whom they fear and bate; others think that "the Jesuits" form some secret and mysterious society-that they are the sworn enemies of the temporal and spiritual powers. With some the name of Jesuits awakens every feeling of distrust and abhorrence; with others it arouses every sentiment of love and reverence. Some, even, are under the impression that the Jesuits are straining every nerve, devising every expedient of acquiring worldly honors, wealth and indipence.

expedient of acquiring worldly honors, wealth and induence, ac.

What is, then, a Jesuit? What doesdoes he aim at in reality?

A Jesuit is not an imaginary being, something which can neither be understood nor be defined. Nothing in the world is easier than to solve that question. A Jesuit is a person who, after the strictest examination and probation for the space of two years, having been found possessed of all the requisite qualifications of the soul, mind and body, has been admitted into that religious order known as "The Society of Jusus," which has been established to promote the four following objects:—The education of youth, preaching, defending the Catholic faith and propagating Christianity among heathen and other infidels.

"The Society of Jesus" had for her founder St. ignatius of Loyola, a noble Spanish chevalier, whom nature had endowed with the most noble inclinations, lofty ideas, greatness of soul and an ardent passion for giory, which prompted him to embrace the profession of arms. After having achieved many deeds of valor, won many laurels for his earthly king, he took the resolution to become the chief of a new militis, whose mission was to fight the battle of the King of Kings under the command of his representative on earth. The Society of St. Ignatius was declared a religious order by Pope Paul III., in his buil, "Reprintial Mittantia Eoclesies," dated on the 27th of September, 1540.

"The Society of Jesus" has never been the opponent of the Vicar of Jesus Christ; on the contrary, from her very cradie, not forgetful that she owed to the successor of St. Peter her very existence, she ever professed towards him the greatest to whom she owes obedience, reveresse and submission. She never ceased to devote her talent and exertion to support the interests of the Church and uphold the rights and privileges of the common father of the faithful. On account of that devotedness she has deserved to be called the "body guard of the Pope," the "vanguard and the riying camp of the Ghurch." And for that d

the law" in the metropolis and among those who have any business to transact with the County Clerk of this imperial city and county of the Empire State; for to-morrow will be commenced the work of re-moving the documents filed and stowed away in the musty, dusty, ricketty, cramped, crazy-looking apart-ments of the old City Hall, known as the offices of the

so close to the brown stone court building that the light is obstructed. As there is so much copying and searching of important documents in this department it should certainly be located in the most lightsome portion of the lower story. As it is, however, Mr. Loew has laid it out to the best advantage. In the large room at the extreme corner of the building will be transacted the general business of the office. Each clerk is provided with a single desk and need not be interfered with by his fellow workmen. The Deputy County Clerk, Equity Clerk and the other heads of bureaux will have their desks at one side, along by the front wall of the building. The apartment has been partitioned off so that persons going into the office cannot approach the desks or encroach upon the room in which the clerks are engaged. At the side of the room near the haliway a long table will be placed, so that lawyers or others authorized may examine papers that are on file. The Deputy and Equity Clerks' department will be enclosed in a manner somewhat similar to a counting room. The papers filed will be kept in immense safes and closets ranged against tee walls and reaching from foor to ceiling. The small room is intended as a private office for the County Clerk. The other large room will be devoted to the docket clerks, searchers and clerks having charge offine its pendena. This room has also been securely partitioned, and each clerk will have a desk to himself instead of all being crowded together at a long, high desk which might have been amply commodious half a century ago. The furniture is entirely of black wainut and constructed so as to economize space while ensuring durability and a handsome appearance.

SAILING OF STEAMERS VESTERDAY.

Yesterday makes a poor exhibit of foreign bound steamships, only three having started for ports in Great Britain and Ireland; but the list of those that

left for domestic ports is unusually large..

The City of Baltimore, for Liverpool and Queenstown, of the Inman line, Captain Leftch commanding, stood out to sea at one o'clock, having on board to cabin passengers and 140 steerage. The All Engsengers. Her freight consisted chiefly of bacon,

cheese and cotton. No specie.

The Virginia, Captain Thomas, of the National line, left at noon for Liverpool, with 8 cabin and 90 steerage passengers and an assorted freight.

The Columbia, Captain Caruaghan, of the Anche

The Columbia, Captain Caruaghan, of the Anchor line, left pier 20 North river, at twelve o'clock, for Londonderry and Glasgow, with 33 cabin and 85 steerage passengers. Her freight was of a general character.

The Henry Channecy, Captain Conner, of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, left pier 42 a little after noon for Aspinwall, with, 290 first class cabin, 320 second class and 312 steerage passengers. Her freight amounted to over one thousand tons, consisting chiefly of machinery, a good deal being locomotive wheels and fittings.

The sidewised steamer De Soto, Captain Eaton, carrying the United States mail, left pier 35 North river in the afternoon for Havans and New Orleans with an asserted cargo, but without any passengers.

river in the afternoon for Havans and New Orleans with an asserted cargo, but without any passengurs.

The Crescent City, Captain Weir, of the Merchants' Steamship lite, took her departure from pier 12 North river fer New Orleans, with 50 cabin and 12 steerage passengers on board. Her cargo was miscelianeous, clusisting mainly of dry goods.

The Gulf Steam, Captain Spencer, of the Southern line, left pier 20 East river at three o'clock for New Orleans, with 3 cabin and 22 steerage passengers. Cargo miscelianeous.

The Maripda, Captain Kemble, of the Cromwell line, left pier No. 9 North river in the afternoon for New Orleans, with 15 cabin passengers and a general regist.

The Virginia Captain Kennedy, departed from pier No. 4 North river at a little after three o'clock for Gaiveston, with a few cabin passengers and a mixed cargo.

The Ariadnestarted from the East river, in the afternoon for Key West and Gaiveston, with 2 cabin and 6 steerage passengers. Cargo general.

The steamship Mercedita, Captain Starkey, sailed from her moorings, at pier 29 Rorth river, in the afternoon for Mobile, with 8 cabin passengers on board and merchandise for freight.

The Montgomery, Captain Lyon, of the Black Starline, left pier 13 North river at three o'clock, for Savannah, with 16 cabin passengers and an assorted cargo.

The San Salvador, Captain Nickerson, started from pier No. 8 North river in the afternoon for Savannah,

with 70 cabin passengers and a freight of merchan-

disc.

The Manhattan, Captain Woodhull, left pier No. 5
North river at three o'clock for Charleston, with 40
cabin passengers and a cargo of merchandise.

The Empire left East river in the afternoon, for
Wilmington, with a heavy freight and 43 passengers.

The Isaac Bell, sidewheel steamer, started from
pier 37 North river at three o'clock for Norfolk and
Richmond, with 20 cabin and 8 steerage passengers;
cargo merchandise.

The James S. Green, Captain Inman, went out from
pier 14 East river at four o'clock for Washington, D,
C., with an assorted cargo and 53 cabin passengers.

THE PARIS FASHIONS.

Royalty, Jewels, Swords and Toilets from Spain-Confessors, Cooks and Consorts-Queen Christina's Dress-The Ex-Queen Isa Dressed for Dinner at Biarritz-Eugenie Out of Doors-The "Dairy Maid" Mantle-Young Ladies Visiting at Court-Full Dress for the Opera-What Is Seen in the Bois.

The swallows have quitted us for the South and left their nests unfurnished, while-O strange vicis mate to live here in furnished apartments—its Queen and her mother, their tollets, jewels, trunks, confessors, chapiains, advisers, cooks, consorts and all, so that the boulevards are full of black mustaches and cigar smoke, diamond studs and signet rings. The only sounds heard are sonorous Castilian worus, and they are dropped from the lips of gentlehalf a mile of saintly Christian names.

Ex-Queen Christine arrived from Bordeaux last Wednesday. She had crossed on board the Bougain-ville, and ner toilet on landing does not indicate that she has given up old traditions respecting outward show. She wore a flowered silk robe, a MacFarlane cloak cut in the newest style and a black tulle fan chon richly trimmed with pomegranate blossoms. She certainly does walk with difficulty, but her features express remarkable energy.

and with excessive ill taste on others. Thus, on the fatal day of adleus from St. Sebastian she wore light foulard travelling suit and toquet hat, as if it was all a Watteau and pastoral affair. At Pau she wears colored underskirts and black silk over-tunic at dinner high bodices, but plenty of jewelry, with a total absence of watered ribbon or orders hanging therefrom. She is very bitter and sarcastic when talking of her present solltude and dethronement, and often between night and day stands out on the

When I had the advantage of seeing Senor Marfori he reminded me of the caricatures drawn of Louis Philippe in 1848. His face is the exact outline of a pear, of which the stalk region is the forehead. He is all a cone and extremely unprepose ing, as his eyes are very close together, and in order to make them appear larger he wears a perpetual pair of spring eye glasses. His whiskers and mustache are bushy, streaked with gray; his neck is thick, his hands white to excess, his legs short and feet small, but he is altogether very ugly. The only very forbidding part of this royal favorite is a set of long white teeth, and they look carnivorous He wore a brown suit, speckled with white; his ves with Isabella's portrait, inside most probably. In his hand he held a soft black taffeta hat. As to the with his olive skin most painfully. He is rather tolerable when seated, as his legs are shorter than the rest of his body, but intolerable in front of beauty, when he is standing up talking, for his speaking organ is a high flute which seems to take rise in his head. The high flute which seems to take rise in his head. The Queen's being a low bass the effect as a duo-dialogue can be fancied, especially on State concerns. Well as education has made them they are not badly off in a worldiy point of view. It has come out that Chateau Lantte, which was supposed to have been bought by M. de Rothschild for himself at the price of 4,600,000f., was purchased in his name for M. Marfort, so that the trio and their clergy will never be in want of a glass of wine to keep up old soutcenirs. The tragic affairs of a sister queen have thrown a little damp on Biarritz. None of the handsome toilets piled up in travelling arches have been produced. The most demonstrative joility is a quiet dance after dinner at Villa Eugénie, with no better accompaniment than a piano. Dinner is taken in high or square bodiced dresses of taffets, trimmed with ruche and lace, rouleaux, puffs, panniers and rosettes. No wonder that young people lately felt an inordinate desire to do something lively and petitioned the Empress to allow them to dance the 'est creee' quadrille. She smiled consent, but no one has the missic. It was sent for to the Casino, where Mr. Waldesnel, the leader of the orchestra there, got half wild with despair at not having it in his repersione. Then it was telegraphed for to Paris, but could not get to Biarritz before the following morning, when of course it came too late.

The Empress drives every day a small basket phaeton. She wears neither silk nor velvet, but Scotch merino called cashmere. The shades she prefers are gray and dove. Her costumes are trimmed with statu rouleaux of the same shade as the merino. The underskirts are flounced and beaded with narrow irilis; the overskirts of the same a looped up to the flounced and beaded with narrow irilis; the overskirts of the same a looped up to the flounced and beaded with narrow irilis; the overskirts of the same a looped up Queen's being a low bass the effect as a duo-dialogue

tume, is her tasteful headdress over light curis high beaind and a few over her forehead. Her boots are kid, not shiny, her gloves deerskin or Suede, without any buttons. When she wears high-heeled shoes her slik stockings are worked and of the same color as her dress.

Young people, who are visitors of the Empress' nieces, wear light slik skirts in the evening, as of Chambery ganze and white high chemisettes, inserted with lace; these young nieces are daughters of the Duchess of Albe, the Empress' deceased sister; the eldest is not yet fifteen and very elegant.

The following is one of Eugénie's dinner toilets on a full dress day:—A sky blue robe, flounced round with point lace laid on flat between each dounce. An open bodice, d. to watteau, high behind with ruches of lace round the border. Medallon of diamonds and turquoises on a black velver thou, very long diamond and turquoise earrings, curis behind and a Grecian bow of hair on the summit of the head and little antique curis on the forehead.

The dresses at the linitan open on the opening evening of this season have forestnadowed what is to be. Scotch plaid ganze is the greatest novelty for low dress and Scotch plaid satin on white. At length it can express some satisfaction on recording this, but advise small plaid patterns. The scarf is crossed over the boson instead of a tight bodice, and the effect in crape as it waves among tulie is most charming.

A pretty ball dress is so soon made up too, with plaid over tille, but care must be observed, as a big tartan square of orange red and blue would spoil the gay, sprighly frimmed effect.

The opera cloaks were of plaid velvet or white cashurer lined with sik and bordered with velvet all round, besides a Scoth plaid hood. In plaid ball dresses white, poins and gream most predominate.

Taking of the "Italiens" reminds me that Mue. Adelma Fatth was more youthful and sang Lucia with more thrilling expression than ever. The public did not welcome her so enthusiastically at first as on former occasions, for that p

foam (this for crepe de chine) begonia leaf and nymph's thigh.

Russian leather and waterproofs are the other characteristics of the times we live in. A man can have the following about him and not be a boyard for all that:—A Russian leather attck, portemonate, cigar case, pocketbook, penholder and watch. The pavement smells of all these accessories—and violets.

THE GAMBLE POISONING CASE.

Close of the Case-Mr. Gamble and Mrs. Hujus Honorably Discharged by Justice Bo-gert-The Case Laid Before the Grand Jury of Rockland County-They Refuse to Flad an Indictment-Interesting Facts.

This most extraordinary case has at last ended, and the parties charged with the horrible crime of mur-der by poisoning have been fully exonerated. This nvestigation has been pending since August last. The fact that the deceased, shortly before her death, made a will, leaving all her property to her husband, together with other circumstances, invested the case with peculiar interest.

Three years ago last summer Robert G. Camble married the deceased, a widow of a Mr. Fulton, who, while living, kept a retail liquor store. He left her a considerable amount of property. For about three years after their marriage Gambie and his wife lived In the early part of June last Mr. Gamble and his

wife purchased of Mr. and Mrs. Hujus a farm in Clarkstown, Rockland county. Mr. and Mrs. Gam-ble took possession on the 9th of June. Mr. Gamble and his wife were strangers in Rockland county. were finally persuaded by Mrs. Gamble to remain for awhile. Soon after Mrs. Gamble, who for years had been addicted to intemperance, was taken ill, and her husband sent for the nearest physician, Dr. Van Houten. He attended her from the latter part of June until her death, which occurred on the morning of the 2d of August last. Dr. Polhemus, of Nyack, also attended her the day prior to her decease. In the middle or latter part of August a brother of the deceased made an affidavit before Justice Bogert, of Nanuet, in Rockland county, setting forth his sus-picions that Mr. Gamble and Mrs. Hujus had caused the death of Mrs. Gamble by means of poison. The parties were at once arrested and brought before the justice; they asserted their entire innocence and demanded an examination. A very protracted investigation was had before Justice Bogert. The examination took a wide range and every opportunity was afforded the counsel who were employed by the relatives of the deceased to establish a case against the accused. Fourteen days after the death of Mrs. G. her remains were disinterred from Greenwood Cemetery and a post mortem was made by Dr. Shephard and Dr. Doremus. The stomach and contents were given to Dr. Doremus to be examined and analyzed. Both of these physicians gave their evidence before Justice Bogert. Dr. Doremus, after a labor of six weeks, testified that he found no poison in sufficient quantities to cause death. He found only a quantity of morphia and meconic acid. When pressed on cross-examination to state the quantity of morphia found by him he expressed the opinion that there was perhaps about the fortieth part of a grain. The amount of morphia and the quantity of meconic acid discovered by him he said was entirely harmless. Drs. Van Houten and Polhemus, the attending physicians of the deceased, testified that she died from the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

The prosecution endeavored to show by some of their witnesses that Mr. Gamble did not exhibit as much sadness as might have been expected, although one of their principal witnesses testified to great manifestations of grief on his part at the death of his wife. This witness states that the next day after his wife's death Gamble was most of the time in the room where the corpse lay, and that whenever she had occasion to go to that room she found him there weeping bitterly. The prosecution claimed that Mr. Gamble did not notify the relatives of the deceased of her death, and that this fact had a suspicious look. Gamble says the brothers of the deceased of her death, this sister being the only one of the family of the deceased who was on visiting terms.

Another point in the prosecution was that Dr. Van Houten in the certificate for burial which justice; they asserted their entire innocence and demanded an examination. A very protracted investiga

deceased of her death, this sister being the only one of the family of the deceased who was on visiting terms.

Another point in the prosecution was that Dr. Van Houten in the certificate for burial which he gave did not state the cause of death accurately, but stated that Mrs. Gamble dued from congestion of the stomach, brains and liver. In explanation of this Dr. Van Houten testified that Mr. Gamble asked him not to set forth that Mrs. Gamble, out of respect to her memory, did not wish to put on record the fact that his wife was a drunkard.

The deceased, however, was not buried upon this certificate, but upon one subsequently given by Dr. Polhemus, which was medically correct.

Another circumstance against the accused was that on the day before Mrs. Gamble's death he took from her fingers several diamond rings of great value. The rings were subsequently brought into court and identified by the witness who assisted Mr. Gamble in taking them from the fingers of the deceased. They proved to be rather plan gold rings of the value of about difteen or eighteen doilars.

The prosecution introduced a great deal of evidence for the purpose of showing that an improper intimacy existed between Mr. Gamble and Mrs. Hujus. The only witness who testified to anything direct upon the subject was Margaret Winkier, the German domestic, and upon her cross-examination she entirely broke down.

The defence charged the prosecution with prolonging and dragging on the evidence for the purpose of preventing the defendant from having the opportunity of putting in any evidence before Justice Bogert. In Rockland county the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the only court in which murder cases can be tried, sits but twice a year. A term of this court was held last week. If the prosecution could continue the proceedings before Justice Bogert beyond in the ring and the street of the prosecution could continue the proceedings before Justice Bogert beyond was postponed, after a lengthy discussion, for one week from the 13th of September.

On that

week grom the 13th of September.

On that day at ten o'clock, the hour to which the Justice had adjourned the case, Mr. Clinton appeared with the defendants. Messrs. Shaffer and Dalley were in attendance on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Clinton demanded that the examination should be brought to a close, and that the Justice should render a decision one way or the other. Counsel for the prosecution insisted on still further prolonging the proceedings. Justice Bogert sand he had given the prosecution every opportunity to make out a case against the parties. The crime charged was a very serious one; the parties were charged with poisoning Mrs. Gambie. He said he had examined the testimony very carefully, and he could not see that there was any evidence of guilt against either of the parties, and he should therefore discharge them; they were now free to go where they pleased. Mr. Clinton stated that although the prosecution had proved the defendant's innocence, and there was no necessity to introduce evidence on their part, yet he regretted the examination had been so prolonged as to prevent him from putting in some evidence which would forever silence the infamous slanders set on foot against his clients with a view to prejudice their case before the public.

The parties, after receiving congratulations upon the favorable termination of the proceedings, left Justice Bogert's court in company with their counsell. Notwithstanding Justice Bogert's decision honorably discharging the parties, the case was laid before the Grand Jury then in session, and that body, after an examination of the witnesses, refused to find an indictment.

Thus ends this extraordinary prosecution. Two persons, one of them a lady, without any interest in the quarrets of Mr. Gambie and his wife's relations, have been kept in prison since August last, because Mrs. Gambie thought (as she stated to the gentleman who drew her will) that her husband was dearer to her than her relations, and therefore left him, instead of them, her proper?. The defe

A Boston Tragedy Four Years Ago-The Mur-

A Boston Tragedy Four Years Ago—The Murder of the Boston Traveller, Oct. 23.)

Our citizens may remember the murder of a man named Manrice Foley, which occurred near the junction of South and Essex streets, about four years ago, and also the fact that his murderer was never discovered. The murdered man, Foley, had on his person about \$140 in money, which was the cause of his death. A young frishman, who had been ill for some time and was in needy circumstances, had an entertainment given for his benefit in Warren Hall in South street. There was a large altendance; and when the meeting broke up the proceeds to the amount above mentioned were given to Foley. He departed with the rest at about two 'clock in the morning, and when near Essex street he was shot and fell insensible. Officer McDonsid, of the Fourth station, heard the report of the pistol and saw the flast, and immediately started for the vicinity, and as he approached the spot he was informed by a woman that the murderer had find down a certain street. He followed, but the man made good his escape. On his return to Essex street the officer picked up Foley and conveyed him to Hammond's apothecary store, where he died in a few minutes. The deceased was buried, but all search for his murderer was unavailing. Through all these months and years the detectives have been upon his track, however, and a few days since it was ascertained that he was in the city of Philadelphia. Detective Jones and Officer McDonald visited that city recently with a requisition, and arrived nome with the suleged murderer, William J. Pulton, his morning. The accused was arraigned in the Municipal Court this forenoon, charged with the willim murder of Maurice Foley with a pistol, and fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. At the time of the murder, which was a lieutenant in a company which was quartered in the Beach street barracks, and did not belong in Boston. He left the city on the day of the murder and there is said to be a heavy weight of testimony against him.